The People's Korea

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Felicitations to President KIM IL SUNG on His 65th Birthday

Messages from Foreign Leaders

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of foreign countries on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader.

CHINA

A message of greetings from Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of your 65th birthday, I, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and in my own name, extend to you the warmest brotherly congratulations.

You are the founder of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the heroic Korean People's Army and the long-tested great leader of the Korean people.

For half a century, you have dedicated all your wisdom and energy to the cause of the Korean proletarian revolution.

You have integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution and led the heroic Korean people in making brilliant achievements in the resistance to imperialist aggression, in socialist revolution and socialist construction and the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At present, under your wise leadership, all the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people uphold the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, adhere to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist road, persist in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and carry out an extensive and intensive "three-revolution red flag movement," bringing about a new upsurge in construction for accomplishing the plan for developing national economic prospects and the five-point policy of state unification you put forward at the 8th and 12th plenary meetings of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am convinced that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, the industrious and brave Korean people will certainly win still greater victories in revolution and construction in the days to come.

In order to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the Workers' Party and Government of Korea have all along adhered to a correct and principled stand and made a series of reasonable proposals.

At a joint meeting held not long ago, 18 Korean political parties and public organizations put forth a four-point national salvation proposal.

This proposal, in conformity with the fundamental interests and pressing aspirations of the Korean people, has won broad sympathy and support from the peoples of the world.

The Chinese Communist Party, Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till final victory.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who are as closely related as the lips and the teeth and who share weal and woe. In the protracted, common struggle we have always supported and helped each other.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests to strive for the steady consolidation and development of the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean Parties and peoples and for the victory of our common cause on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I wish you good health and a long life and new and still greater achievements in leading the Korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

SOVIET UNION

A message of greetings from Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

On behalf of the entire members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on his own behalf, Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev extended congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his birthday and wished the great leader good health as well as big success in his responsible Party and state activities for the well-being of the fraternal Korean people, the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

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Also messages of greetings came from: Khieu Samphan, President of the State Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia; Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and President of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Franz Muhri, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal; Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Abdel Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization, Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, and Ali Nasser Mohammad, Prime Minister, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta; Houari Boumediene, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Mohamed Daoud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan; General Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia; Mohamed Reza Pahlevi, Shahanshah of Iran; Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana; Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party.

Party, Gov't Congratulations

PYONGYANG, Apr. 15 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a congratulatory message on April 15 to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The congratulatory message said:

Today the members of our Party and the entire Korean people are significantly celebrating the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with great joy and emotion.

On this auspicious day the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea extend the highest glory and warmest congratulations to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, conveying the unanimous loyalty of the entire Party membership and people.

The birth of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most significant event which ushered in the dawn of a new era of glory unprecedented in the thousands of years long history of our nation.

Not until they have their great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung did our people put an end to the long history of ordeals and create a new history of fruitful struggle and victory.

For half a century up to this day since he, born into a family, patriotic and revolutionary generation after generation, embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been devoting his all solely to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and working people, the prosperity of the fatherland and the nation and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea and lit the road of the revolution with its rays in the early period of his revolutionary activities and has been leading the complex and arduous Korean revolution along the straight path of victory without twists and turns.

In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the Korean revolution, put forward the Juche-based line of our revolution and organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to accomplish the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland and established the great revolutionary traditions, the eternal bedrock of our Party and revolution.

The 20 odd year long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great revolutionary struggle which marked the historic beginning of the revolutionary cause of Juche and brought the national-liberation movement and communist movement in our country to a new, higher stage; it was a glorious revolutionary struggle which laid a solid groundwork for steady development of our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the first genuine vanguard of the working class in the history of the communist movement of our country, and has strengthened and developed our Party into a revolutionary and militant Party which is united as a monolithic entity on the basis of the ideological system of Juche and struck roots deep among the masses, through an uncompromising struggle against factionalism, opportunism and all shades of alien ideological trends.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a unique line of people's power, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of the Korean people, and strengthened and developed it into a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism through the fierce struggle against the domestic and foreign enemies. He founded the Korean People's Army, the regular revolutionary armed forces of our people, and brought it up into one-hearts-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by embodying the original idea of self-defence and the unique military line.

The revolutionary party of the working class, the worker-peasant revolutionary power and the invincible revolutionary armed forces which were founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enabled our people to seize their destiny in their own hands and dynamically push ahead with the revolution and construction and to reliably defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of imperialism.

Leading the Party, the revolutionary power and the revolutionary armed forces, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed great exploits in the struggle against the imperialists and the class enemies of all hues and for the building of a new life.

The great leader, smashing the desperate resistance of the class enemies, most thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a short span of time in our country, once a colonial, semi-feudal society, built up the northern half of the Republic into a powerful revolutionary base and laid a solid foundation for advancing our revolution to a higher stage.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his Juche-oriented strategy and tactics and brilliant leadership, led the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism to victory and thus inflicted a shameful defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history, defended the independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation with credit and started U.S. imperialism on the downgrade.

The great victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the outstanding military idea and art of command of the respected and beloved leader and a historic event which opened an era of new rise in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Not wedded to the exising formulae and experiences, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the original policy of transforming economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technical reconstruction, proceeding from the firm Juche-based stand, and carried out the socialist transformation of the relations of production in a matter of 4-5 years after the war and established in this land the most superior socialist system under which there is neither exploitation nor oppression and everything serves the working masses.

In the period following the war which reduced everything to ashes, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the Juche-oriented basic line of economic construction and line of socialist industrialisation and wisely led the struggle for their implementation to fulfill the historic task of industrialisation in only 14 years; he was the first in history to indicate the new path for the solution of the socialist rural question, ushering in a new era for working-classizing the peasants and industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The brilliant victory won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in a historically brief span of time signified a great epochal change which was made possible only thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, the genius of creation and creation; it signified a great leap on the road of progress and civilization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the outstanding policy of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuing the revolution under socialism and is wisely leading the struggle of our people to achieve the complete victory of socialism and capture the ideological and material fortresses in the construction of communism by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has brought about great changes in all fields, political, economic, ideological, moral, educational and art, and uninterrupted development and prosperity in our country advancing along a straight path to socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the lodestar of the nation, put forward the reunification of the country as the supreme task of the nation and is working heart and soul for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He looks after the 10,000 compatriots in Japan and all other compatriots overseas with a paternal affection.

All the victories won by our Party and our people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are the victory of the great Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader and the victory of his outstanding and tested art of leadership.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, gave a new exposition of all the questions arising in the revolution and construction and propounded a perfect revolutionary ideology, an integral system of ideas, theory and method of Juche.

The great Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the guiding idea of our era, a new era when the popular masses have emerged as the master of history and carve out their destiny independently and creatively and an invincible revolutionary weapon for solving most correctly all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

It is thanks to the outstanding revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as the essence that our people have won brilliant victory at every step, exploring a new path for national liberation and class emancipation and for socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, adhering to the steadfast Juche-based stand and having an unswerving revolutionary principle, scientific foresight, deep penetration, iron will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, has led the revolutionary struggle of our Party and people for smashing imperialist aggression and all the manoeuvres of domestic reactionaries and for remoulding nature, society and man to great victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has skilfully solved difficult and complicated problems, always placing firm trust in the strength of the people and giving the fullest scope to the creative ingenuity of the popular masses.

The ceaseless on-the-spot guidance given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a brilliant example of outstanding leadership over the masses—going deep among the people, grasping their desire and demand in time and leading the revolution and construction to a continued upsurge by enlisting the wisdom and strength of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put it forth as the supreme principle governing all activities to provide the popular masses with an independent and creative life and has successfully translated this principle into practice, thereby making the life of our people happiest in the world.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung today our whole society has become a big revolutionary family all members of which are firmly united in one ideology and one purpose and are working and living in a communist way, helping and leading each other along, and our country has become a people's paradise in which all people are free from worries about food, clothing, education of their children and medical treatment and are leading a happy and cultured life.

In the whole period of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been infinitely faithful to the international duty, as well as to the national duty. Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he has actively defended and resolutely supported and encouraged the struggle of the communists and revolutionary peoples of all countries against imperialism and for sovereignty, independence and socialism and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the world revolution and the international communist movement.

The road of the revolutionary struggle covered by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a history of infinite fidelity and devoted service to the revolution by which he has devoted his all to the fatherland and the people, to the revolutionary cause of the working class, a history of the sacred struggle in which he has led our people's cause of national and social liberation and socialist and communist construction to victory through a fierce struggle age inst all the enemies and a great, glorious and brilliant history in which he, possessed of great ideas and theories, outstanding ability of leadership and noble communist virtues, has performed undying feats for the fatherland and revolution, nation and mankind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoys the deep trust and boundless respect not only of the entire Korean people but of the world revolutionary people for his great feats performed in leading the Korean revolution to victory, pulling through the grim ordeals and for his great contributions to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

It is entirely because they attend the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and enjoy the wise leadership of the great leader that today our fatherland thrives in rays all over the world and our Party and people are proud of their high glory.

The prestige and honor our Party and people enjoy are precisely the high prestige and honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom our people unanimously respect and revere.

As there are the glorious past and today of our Party and the Korean revolution because there is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, so there are a brighter morrow of our people and the final victory of the Korean revolution only when we advance along the road indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The entire Party members and people entrust their destiny wholly to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, devoting his life only to the revolution, has brought today's happiness to our people and leads the cause of socialism and communism to victory and are filled with the unshakable determination to hold the great leader in high esteem for ever and carry the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader to completion generation after generation.

Only greater victory and brighter future are in store for our Party and our people who are waging a vigorous struggle, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conveying the ardent desire and warm sentiments of the entire Party members and people, reverentially wish good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, for the reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the generations to come and for the strengthening and development of the world revolution.

President KIM IL SUNG, Outstanding Leader of World Revolution

Editorial

President Kim Il Sung is a genius of the revolution and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and the working-class movement.

He has fathered the immortal Juche idea which is the essence of Kimilsungism.

The final victory of the world revolution is not possible without the great revolutionary idea and wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Giving proper answers to the theoretical and practical problems raised by the present era, he has defined it as an era of independence. Follows his statement:

"The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can check."

In the present era of Juche, a new era of independence, the imperialist forces are coming to grief, as a result of the emergence of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world, especially, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as the masters of the world.

Socialism has already triumphed in many parts of the world. There are signs of the national liberation movements for independence and socialism winning a worldwide victory.

President Kim Il Sung has revealed the characteristic of contemporary imperialism in a manner worthy of a genius: It is a moribund imperialism but it is becoming more aggressive and more plunderous. With all their mutual contradictions, the U.S.-led imperialists are regrouping for their common purpose of opposing socialism and the revolution.

Under the slogan of "Let's strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle," he has put forward the basic strategy of the world revolution to direct the spearhead of its struggle to U.S. imperialism.

He announced that the national liberation movement is one of the two major forces of the world revolution, and the other the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism. He called the Third World countries as a major revolutionary force. This is completely a new theory stemming from the Juche idea, which has nothing to do with the old theory that the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries cannot fight against imperialism without the support by the working class in their suzerains.

President Kim Il Sung proceeded to put forward a new theory concerning the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic democratic revolution, distinguished from all the known forms of the revolution.

He said: The road ahead of mankind is relied on whether the Third World countries which account for some 100 will advance under the flag of anti-imperialism and independence. Therefore, if the peoples in the Third World countries want to guard their achievements in the revolution and establish independent and sovereign states, they, not stopping at the stage of attaining political independence, should carry on a struggle for establishing socialism in their countries by conducting the work for the revolution of national liberation and democracy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung stated that peoples of the Third World must maintain independence in politics, build an independent national economy and strengthen solidarity and cooperation among them, by smashing the imperialists' machinations to undermine their struggle.

He wrote many celebrated works. Among them are "Let Us Step Up Anti-Imperialist, Anti-US Struggle" of August 1967 and "Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible" of October 1968. In these works, President Kim Il Sung clarified the programmatic strategy and tactics for the Third World people and conference. The works contain his answer to the questions raised by party or government delegations and journalist concerning methods of struggle.

In response to the question raised by a Yugoslav journalist in June 1976, President Kim Il Sung said that the non-alignment movement was playing a very great role in the joint struggle of the Third World peoples against imperialism. The Third World countries must abide by the principle of the non-alignment movement—maintenance of independence, mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, peaceful coexistence—in order to develop the movement and to strengthen its power, he added.

Today the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's revolutionary peoples, especially the Third World people, is growing fiercer Imperialism is coming to grief.

As right and left opportunism appeared and was harming the international communist movement, the President called for the international communist movement to preserve its purity and advanced necessary steps to strengthen its unity and cohesion.

President Kim Il Sung gave scientific answers to fundamental problems relating to the ultimate victory of the world revolution in his work "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" published in October 1966. He also put forth a strategic policy of strengthening solidarity among the revolutionary forces, indispensable for the victory of the world revolution.

This policy is based on his assumption that peoples' struggle for independence is a national one and that revolutionary gains each nation attains are common gains of the peoples all over the world.

Today unity and cohesion among the Third World people is being strengthened day by day, and the era of imperialism has gone by.

The United Nations which was once the US's rubber-stamping machine cannot solve any longer important international problems without the participation of the Third World countries. For example, in spite of the obstructive machinations by the US and its allies, the Korean resolution submitted by the Third World countries including Algeria was approved for the first time at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The old international order which imperialists established is crumbling down, in fact as the struggle of the Third World people to shape their destiny independently and creatively.

This unprecedented state of affairs should be viewed in terms of the immortal Juche idea and its theory, strategy and tactics.

Thanks to the great leadership of President Kim Il Sung, our country has come to play a legitimate role in the world and the public support for the revolutionary cause of the Korean people for national reunification is increasing sharply.

April 15 fell on the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. The Koreans at home and abroad have celebrated this greatest national jubilee, wishing him a long life in good health.

President Kim Il Sung, a revolutionary genius and the outstanding leader of the Korean people, was born on April 15, 1912 in Mangyongdae located at the outskirts of Pyongyang, when Korea was dominated by the Japanese imperialists, with the whole nation made homeless. His birth heralded Korea's liberation.

His family being a revolutionary family, he embarked upon brilliant, rigorous but revolutionary activities in his early youth. For more than 50 years up to today President Kim Il Sung has devoted himself to the revolutionary cause—the liberation of the country, national prosperity and the victory of socialism and communism.

Paving the untrodden arduous way for the revolution, the brilliant leader led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to triumph, thereby liberating the country from the aggressors. This struggle produced the glorious revolutionary traditions and the immortal Juche thought, the revolutionary banner of the present era. As a result, a new era in human history, the Juche era, started.

President Kim Il Sung addressed the commemoration held on Oct. 9, 1975 in Pyongyang of the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. He said: **"We are guided by the Juche idea which was created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and whose correctness and vitality have been tested through practical revolutionary struggle, and herein lie the source of our ever-victorious Party's might and the firm guarantee for the victory of socialist and communist cause in our country."**

The great Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides it. It follows that people can win their struggle only when they rely on themselves, believing in their own ability. Guided by this Juche, the Koreans have been able to solve every complicated and difficult problem which arose in different stages of the revolution.

The brilliant revolutionary leader personally defeated the two formidable imperialist powers—U.S. and Japan, opening a new page in the history of national liberation struggle. It is of tremendous significance to the world-wide anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles.

President Kim Il Sung has brought a fundamental change to the revolutionary thoughts of the working class and its revolutionary practices, by creating Kimilsungism, a perfect theory of communism, with the Juche concept as quintessence.

Great Kimilsungism is a comprehensive structure of ideology, theory and method to lead the world revolution to victory. As such it is applicable to the present times and the whole historical course toward the future of communism. It is an encyclopedical thought that can give complete solutions to all the new questions confronting the world revolution—the struggles for national liberation and class emancipation, and the construction of socialist and communist societies.

Under the banner of Kimilsungism the Korean people have established a powerful socialist industrial state—independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defense—in the northern part of the country which was once a poor colony. The fellow-countrymen in the south placed under the U.S. domination have fought a courageous fight for democracy and national reunification, undaunted by the puppet regime's fascistic repression.

Therefore, it is quite natural that billions of the revolutionary people all over the world including the Third World peoples, who were under the yoke of imperialism, should follow the great Juche idea and vigorously embark upon the road of revolution indicated by President Kim Il Sung.

It is a legitimate trend in the present times to embrace and study the great Kimilsungism.

This is well proved by the fact that large numbers of "study groups of the Juche idea" and "study groups of works of President Kim Il Sung" are active in various parts of the world, and that seminars and symposia on the Juche concept have been held in many countries.

The world revolutionary peoples respect President Kim Il Sung, calling him "hero of the 20th century," "sun of the revolution," and "outstanding leader of the world revolution."

Just because of having set the example to triumph, thereby liberating the country from the aggressors. This struggle produced the glorious revolutionary traditions and the immortal Juche thought, the revolutionary banner of the present era. As a result, a new era in human history, the Juche era, started.

The history of the President is really a great history—fathering the ever-victorious Kimilsungism, he has attained immortal achievements to be recorded in golden letters not only in our country's history but in the liberation history of mankind.

It is the first time in their nation's history that the Korean people have received the guidance of such a great leader as President Kim Il Sung. It is the greatest glory and the boundless happiness for the Koreans to live under the great leader.

The Korean nationals in Japan are resolved that they will remain faithful to the President and are carrying out the patriotic work of Chongryun under the difficult circumstances in the foreign country.

Today all the Chongryun workers and Korean residents in Japan are celebrating the 65th birthday of the President as a major festival of the nation. But at the same time they feel sorry for not having the birthday celebration in a reunified Korea. It is 32 years since Korea was liberated by the great leader. But Korea still remains yet to be reunified and the south Koreans are in a medieval society deprived of liberty, democracy and their human rights.

The U.S. imperialists announced the phase-out of the U.S. troops from south Korea under a heavy pressure from the American people and the world public.

The joint statement of the recent Japan-U.S. summit raises a serious doubt about the planned U.S. withdrawal, prerequisite to the reunification of our country.

But the era of imperialism which dominated the world has gone. It is inevitable in the present era for colonial and dependent nations to smash the foreign aggressors, to win liberation and independence.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from south Korea along with its aggressor troops and mass-lethal weapons including nuclear weapons. The Japanese militarists should stop preventing Korea's reunification, discontinue their "two Koreas" policy and should look straight at the historical realities.

Nothing can stand in the way of the Korean people who hold in high esteem the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the genius of revolution.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the correct policy put forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

Foreigners' Comments

It is the unbounded happiness of our people that they have the great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung. The world's friends infinitely envy and admire our people making revolution united rockfirm around the great leader and enjoying the greatest happiness under his warm care.

"The Korean people boundlessly respecting great President Kim Il Sung highly laud him as 'the great leader of the revolution,' 'the sun of the nation' and 'the great leader.'

The children call him 'fatherly marshal'" (a Malagasy journalist).

"The most important feature I have found in the Korean people is that they are closely united around President Kim Il Sung. This is a manifestation of their unbounded respect for the leader.

The President visits every industrial establishment, rural community and educational institution. Staying there for several days, he acquaints himself with the life of workers, farmers and students down to all details and looks after it with a deep care.

Practically every Korean met the leader and received his teachings and love.

The relationship between the leader and people has thus become unbreakable" (a West German television reporter).

"President Kim Il Sung always finds himself among people.

Once he lays down a task, he personally takes the lead in the drive for carrying it out and wisely leads the people.

The Korean people closely united around President Kim Il Sung have struggled for scores of years.

The Korean people hold President Kim Il Sung in high esteem lauding him as their most respected and beloved leader and offer their wholehearted thanks and loyalty for his solicitude directed to the country and the people.

President Kim Il Sung is the leader who enjoys the highest authority among the world's great revolutionary leaders" (the Pakistan magazine "Trade and Industry").

"It is a miracle that Korea carried out social revolution at various stages in a very short span of time and cleared debris and realized in only one decade the industrialization which took other countries hundreds of years.

The Korean people also fulfilled the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

This great victory clearly testifies to the tremendous vitality of the policy of the three revolutions and the policy of grand socialist construction and once again demonstrates to the world the undisputed superiority of the socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great vitality of the line of building an independent national economy and the revolutionary stamina of the 'homeland of Juche' and 'Chollima Korea'" (chief editor of the Indian paper "Indian Times").

"When the Korean people refer to the happiness and joy they enjoy today they say with a high pride that they owe them to the great leader President Kim Il Sung. They entrust all their destinies to him.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung will certainly reunify their country and the entire north and south Korean people will lead a happy life under his warm care" (the Chairman of the Finland-Korea Association).

"The Korean people, their honour and happiness of today deeply engraved in their hearts, their unbounded stable determination to singleheartedly remain loyal to the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung and sincerely wish him good health and happy life" (the Syrian paper "Al Shakhafa Dul Usoubuuaiye").

"The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung always trusts and loves the people and they always hold the leader in high esteem like the sunflower following the sun.

Today the Korean people united with each other steel-strong with these singlehearted admirable and noble sentiments are advancing steadily at the speed of Chollima along the road pointed to by the leader" (the Syrian paper "Al Thawrah").

S. Koreans' Comments

Conscientious figures of various strata in south Korea have keenly realized through their life experiences the truth that they can lead a genuine life only when they have the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung at the head of the nation and lodestar of national reunification, in high esteem and advance along the road indicated by him.

Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" recently quoted a south Korean politician as saying before his colleagues who gathered in his house:

"I am immensely happy to have found the road to be followed by the compatriots here in the Juche idea of General Kim Il Sung and come to possess a true political philosophy for the nation though late this time when my hair is turning grey.

Telling them about how he came to embrace the immortal Juche idea, he said: Right after the August 15 Liberation south Korean veteran politicians, lauding General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, declared in an excited tone that thanks to him Korea had a bright future. I was deeply touched by these words, he added.

Giving his strong impressions of conversations with Japanese figures, he said:

They said in unison in deep reverence for great General Kim Il Sung: It is the national pride and happiness of the Korean people to have such an outstanding leader as President Kim Il Sung as the leader. The great Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is not only a political philosophy pointing to the road to be followed by the Korean nation but a great political philosophy illumining the path for the present times to follow. Guided by the great Juche idea, we in Asia should build Asia where people use their own brains in judging everything and advocate independence".

A certain Kim, a petty businessman in Pusan, related the touching stories he heard from an old friend under the influence of the "'ROK' residents association in Japan" (Mindan) that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is deeply profound and solicitude for the erstwhile private traders and industrialists, too. He continued:

"President Kim Il Sung bestowed great favour upon all the private traders and industrialists in the north, not asking about their past career. He is a great man who administers wideranging state affairs but finds time to write a personal letter to each of the fellow-countrymen in his bosom.

We will be also embraced in his broad bosom when the country is reunified. This I firmly believe."

A food factory owner in Taegu who was listening to his colleague with deep interest said: I will not simply lament over the bankruptcy but fight with firm confidence as I got a spiritual pabulum.

(KCNA)

WPK Discusses Cold Front, Transportation

—13th Plenary Meeting of Fifth CC of WPK Held—

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between April 4 and 6.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party attended the plenary meeting.

Also present were the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Central and local Party functionaries, Party functionaries in the domain of transport and of factories and enterprises, functionaries of central and local power bodies and economic organs, central and local functionaries in the fields of rural economy and transport were also present at the plenary meeting.

The following agenda was adopted at the plenary meeting:

1. On waging a powerful struggle to prevent drought damages under the influence of the cold front through a general mobilization of the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people;

2. On the review of the fulfilment of the decision of the 18th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party on the work in the domain of transport and future tasks.

Comrade So Gwan Hui, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, made a report on the first item of the agenda at the plenary meeting at the April 5 session.

Then the floor was taken by chairmen of the provincial rural economy committees, chairmen of the city and county cooperative farm management committees and many other comrades.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, reviewed the brilliant successes and experiences gained in the struggle for carrying through the five-point policy of nature remaking set forth at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party and made an important concluding speech which serves as a programmatic guiding compass in the struggle for implementing the five-point policy more thoroughly and preventing drought damages under the influence of the cold front.

The successes already made in irrigation in our country have been further expanded and consolidated through the struggle for carrying through the five-point policy of nature remaking put forth at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, the plenary meeting noted. It stressed that this policy is a Juche-oriented policy of grand nature remaking which makes it possible to expand the powerful irrigation system of our country to the in-between and mountainous areas, lay a more solid foundation of agricultural production and thus thoroughly prevent any influence of the cold front.

The plenary meeting proudly summed up a shining victory—completion of the projects for bringing 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields under irrigation in a matter of five months or so after the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party thanks to the dynamic struggle of our heroic working class, helpers to the countryside and agricultural working people.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the completion of the projects for irrigating 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields in a winter is a proud victory and brilliant success in grand nature remaking which could be attained only under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader put forward already right after liberation a Juche-oriented policy of irrigation brilliantly embodying a far-reaching plan of nature remaking he had matured during the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, indicated the specific direction and ways of irrigation in each period of the revolutionary development and wisely led the struggle for irrigation.

With the establishment of the perfect irrigation system in a historically short period of time thanks to the unique irrigation policy of the great leader and under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader, our country has developed into a most developed country of irrigation covered with a dense network of irrigation channels.

It is thanks to the most superior irrigation system and the solid foundation of agricultural production that our country, not affected in the least by any severe drought or downpour, attained a leap in agricultural production every year and reaped last year the richest harvest ever in our history at a time when many countries failed in farming and are suffering from a serious agricultural crisis and food crisis under the severe influence of the cold front and drought in the countries and all the regions of the world.

The plenary meeting unanimously pointed out that the five-point policy of nature remaking set forth by the great leader is entirely just and laid stress on powerfully waging the struggle for implementing more thoroughly the decision of the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party and preventing drought damages under the influence of the cold front.

The plenary meeting pointed out that a vigorous struggle for expanding the acreage of irrigated non-paddy fields in the autumn of this year should be carried on in combination with a combat against drought to wind up projects for bringing hundreds of thousands of hectares of non-paddy fields under irrigation by the end of this year and the projects for the irrigation of non-paddy fields be carried on next year, too.

The plenary meeting put forth specific tasks for overcoming the drought.

The plenary meeting said that in order to overcome the drought, all those cooperative farm workteams and subworkteams which lack in or are short of water should vigorously undertake through a mass campaign the work for

Pak "Regime" Must Resign, Repeal "Yushin" System

Students' Struggle Mounts

"April Declaration," "Declaration of Ordeal" Issued

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising, student struggle against fascism and for democracy flared up one after another. In the wake of the anti-"government" struggle of Seoul University, students of various universities in Seoul held rallies and issued declarations, demanding the resignation of the Pak "regime" and the restoration of democracy. On April 12 students of the fine arts college of Seoul University scattered handbills called "April declaration" on the campus. Earlier, on April 7 students of "Hanguk Theological College" issued the "declaration of ordeal." Below, recent struggle of south Korean students and religionists:

SOME 50 students of the fine arts college of Seoul University gathered on the campus on April 12 and scattered anti-"government" handbills called "April declaration."

The declaration issued in the name of the emergency general meeting of students of Seoul University carries a 13-point resolution.

In the declaration the students sharply denounced the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The declaration rejected the "system of indirect election" of the puppet president by the "national conference for unification" to guarantee the long-term office of traitor Pak Jung Hi and demanded "direct election."

The declaration expressed full support to the "charter for democracy and national salvation" issued by south Korean democratic figures in March last in demand of the abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees" and the guarantee of the right of workers, peasants and fishermen and people of all other strata to live.

Greatly flurried by the unabated anti-"government" struggle of students of Seoul University, the puppet clique set in motion the plain-clothes men who had been planied in the university and confiscated the handbills and arrested two students.

EARLIER, anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of the engineering college of Seoul University at around 11 hours a.m. on April 11. The handbills carrying "extraordinary declaration evincing the resolution to save the nation" issued in the name of the "emergency general meeting of students for national salvation" of the college were scattered on the campus from windows of an institute premise of the college.

The handbills demanded the immediate abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees" and strongly asserted the "illegality of the verdict passed on the signers of the declaration for democracy and national salvation," said the report.

Much upset by this mounting anti-fascist, anti-"government" struggle of the students, the south Korean fascist clique set in motion their repressive tools to crack down upon students of the college.

An anti-"government" meeting of students was slated that day at the college, but it did not take place due to the diabolic crackdown upon campus by the fascist bandits, added the report.

ON the same day students of Ribwa Women's University planned to hold a meeting during the lunch time and stage a demonstration with placards bearing anti-"government" slogans but had to give up their plan owing to the puppet clique's suppression, the report said.

THE students of Methodist Theological College in Seoul rose in a powerful anti-"government" demonstration on April 8.

On the morning that day about 200 students of the college gathered on the campus and read the "charter for democracy and national salvation" recently announced by south Korean democratic figures in joint name in demand of the retraction of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decree" and guarantee of the right to existence for the workers, peasants and fishermen and other strata of people. Then they surged out of the campus gate and staged a street demonstration.

The students showed their spirit, loudly shouting slogans demanding the abolition of the fascist "revitalized system" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The fascist clique as usual mobilized puppet police to brutally crack down on the students. But the latter stubbornly fought back, defying it.

The puppet police arrested the "chief of the students homeland defence corps" of the college who participated in the struggle.

STUDENTS of "Hangjik Theological College" in Seoul vigorously rose up in an anti-"government" struggle on April 7.

At 10 a.m. April 7, more than 150 students and five professors of the college opened a "religious function" at the auditorium of the college and suddenly changed it to an anti-"government" meeting. A certain Li, "head of the student homeland defence corps" of the college, read out a "declaration of ordeal" and distributed over 200 copies of the declaration to those present at the meeting.

The students staunchly fought against over 150 armed policemen and intelligence agents dispatched by the frightened puppet clique to the auditorium to bestially suppress the attendants of the meeting.

When the fascist hangmen arrested the student Li who read out the declaration, two girl students and nine other students and blocked the auditorium, the students declared a strike to rescue the arrested colleagues and decided to enter the strike on April 8.

The "declaration of ordeal" published by students of "Hangok Theological College" said: "We reaffirm that democratic and peaceful reunification is our only national aim."

The "declaration" rejected the fascist "revitalised system" and denounced the puppets' brutal suppression of human rights and treacherous acts, their bribery vis-a-vis the United States and Japan and suppression of campus and religion.

The "declaration of ordeal" stated:

1. The present regime must fully bear the responsibility for all the state of things and resign en bloc.

2. A government must be formed through democratic procedures and a genuine democratic constitution ensuring the division of the three powers be instituted.

3. A consistent educational administration must be enforced for the genuine education of the people.

4. Pure national capital must be fostered, the few comprador capitalist forces be rejected, the welfare of the people be promoted and a fair redistribution of income be realised.

5. All the Christians must strive, keenly conscious of their responsibility for the present situation.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested 13 students of the college who published the "declaration of ordeal."

They "ordered the authorities of the college to expel 5 of them and one other student from the college.

The fascist clique also declared the college closed.

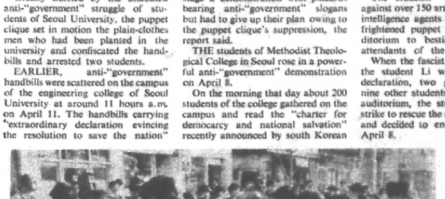
ABOUT 200 young religious men in Kwangju of South Cholla Province, held a demonstration in demand of the immediate release of their colleagues.

Defying the fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, they held a sit-down in front of the puppet Kwangju police station for two days, April 5 and 6, demanding the immediate release of their arrested colleagues. Then they marched through the streets of the city.

Earlier, on April 4, they held a meeting in Kwangju and published a resolution opposing the fascist policy of the puppet clique and demanding the democratisation of society.

In the resolution they "condemned the present regime's suppression of democracy and put up a five-point demand including the abolition of laws suppressing the basic rights of the people and the reform of the social system, freedom of speech and assembly and the release of the arrested."

Frightened by the fighting spirit of the young religious men that day, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dispatched police, arrested two young men and put them to bestial torture.



Students of "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul demonstrating against the "yushin system" (Oct., 1974)

Analysis of Student Movement

After the April 19 Popular Uprising, the anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean students entered on a new phase in 1970's as Japan intensified inroads into south Korea in accordance with the "ROK-Japan treaty" and when Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorship was set up.

A white paper on "Direction of Students' Struggle" was published at a general meeting held in each university in Seoul on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising. The white paper reviewed the student movement in 1960's and defined the course of students' struggle in 1970's.

Recalling the campus was a centre of students' struggle in the past, the white paper stressed that the students' struggle should be popularized in form and become a national democratic movement and the struggle for people's rights in nature. The white paper said that the students' struggles should oppose subjugation to Japan, help the masses of people to live a decent life and become an anti-fascist one for people's rights.

The anti-"government" movement of south Korean students has been waged in accordance with this direction up to this day. Its main brunt has been directed to the fascist ruling system of the Pak clique, joining with the anti-Pak actions of various strata with the chief target of being abolition of "revitalized system and emergency decrees."

Starting from the opposition of military training in April, 1971, the student struggle developed into a struggle against the illegal election and for the dissolution of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

The student struggle grew into an all-out struggle to overthrow the Pak dictatorial "regime" through students' uprising at Seoul University on October 2, 1975. Synchronising with its advance in 1974 and 1975, the student struggle quickly expanded in content with the start of democratic movement in various social sectors. It reached a new stage in the formation of the national congress for restoration of democracy.

A "declaration of ordeal" published by students of "Hanguk Theological College" denounced the "revitalized system and emergency decree" and exposed the suppression of human rights. The declaration called for the people to look straight at the reality of south Korea which has been reduced to an international orphan, citing the Pak Tong Son case of bribing U.S. Congressmen and Japanese Dietmen.

Inspired by the anti-Pak struggle of students of Seoul University, students of various other universities held anti-"government" rallies and issued declarations.

Since the April 19 Popular Uprising, April has been known as a "season for struggles." Whenever April comes, the struggle of students and people deeply rooted in the spirit of the April 19 Popular Uprising is courageously waged.

From the beginning of this year, south Korean students have waged a tenacious struggle.

In January the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" distributed on December 8, last year, at Seoul University, was secretly printed and scattered among families by students. It is remarkable that the recent struggles of students have been waged in response to demonstration struggles by workers, religionists and politicians, and particularly since the advocation of formation of a "joint front of people against the Pak regime, for democracy and national reunification" to a "statement of reasons for appeal" by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son. The Rev. Ham Sok Hon and Yun Bo Son issued on March 1 an "advice to president Pak Jung Hi," asking him to resign to assume responsibility for the 16-year misgovernment.

Figures of the south Korean opposition Democratic Unification Party staged on March 5 a street demonstration demanding the abolition of "emergency decrees."

About 1,500 workers and Christians held a rally on March 10 and issued a "declaration for workers' human rights" urging various democratic reforms including an end to the "emergency decree."

Over 130 former reporters of the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" and south Korean radio "Radio Tonga" held a meeting in Seoul and resolved to fight it out.

On March 22 ten south Korean dissident leaders demanded that all anti-democratic systems and laws be abolished and democracy restored, issuing a "charter for democracy and national salvation."

On March 28 1,500 religious men held a meeting at the Catholic Cathedral in Myongdong, denouncing unjust verdicts of the Pak Jung Hi junta, on the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and demanding their release.

The recent developments on south Korea clearly show that the south Korean people will continuously fight in the teeth of the suppression of Pak Jung Hi junta and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" will be surely overthrown in the near future by the people.

Puppets Cannot Evade Int'l Isolation

— Minju Chosan Article —

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Minju Chosan (organ of the DPRK Government) on April 10 carries a commentary headlined "Puppets Cannot Evade International Isolation" flaying the moves of the south Korean puppets to approach socialist countries.

It says:

The south Korean puppets are these days murmuring complaints after their attempts to approach socialist countries met with a rebuff.

Some time ago, the puppets attempted to approach the Soviet Union over the fisheries question only to be spurned.

It is nobody's secret that they are nudging to other socialist countries to make an approach to them.

These acts of theirs are, needless to say, foolish machinations to drive a wedge between us and other socialist countries.

But the puppets' intrigues do not stop at this.

Isolated within and without, the puppets are now persistently seeking a permanent split of the nation. The puppets' "two Koreas" scheme is zealously encouraged by their masters.

They are trying to make the present division of Korea a fait accompli on the international scene by craftily inveigling other countries into their intrigues to split one Korea into two.

The attempt of the puppets to approach socialist countries is part of this "two Koreas" plot.

However, this plot stands little chance of success.

As for the south Korean puppet regime, it is by origin a camouflage of the colonial rule framed up at the point of the bayonet of foreign occupation forces; it is a puppet regime which can represent no one and has no sovereignty at all.

Worse still, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hordes of arch traitors to our nation. They brandished the Japanese sword against the Korean people, betraying their country and nation, under the Japanese imperialist rule. After August 15, 1945, they turned agents of U.S. imperialism and murdered numerous patriots. They are pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooges who snatched the puppet power with the bayonets put in their hands by U.S. imperialism.

After declaring "anti-communism" their "first national policy," the puppets have so far engaged themselves in fascism and treachery internally and sent more than 300,000 youths as cannon fodder to the battlefields of the war against the Vietnamese people, serving U.S. imperialism as its stooges, externally. Moreover, they have viciously hampered the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed people and the people of the newly independent countries in the Middle East, Africa and all other parts of the world.

They also committed dirty international bribery, making payments to their masters out of the "national treasury". The exposure of its shady background to the world, coupled with their brutal suppression of the human rights of the south Korean people, has made them a target of world-wide hatred and denunciation.

Indeed, today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have run up against a massive action of the people of all strata in south Korea demanding their resignation and are branded in the world as despicable human scum like the Smith clique of southern Rhodesia for these never-to-be-condoned crimes.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are given cold shoulder even by their allies and the voice rejecting them is growing louder even in the United States.

It is the height of folly for this lonely puppet to make gestures in an obtrusive attempt to approach socialist countries and, moreover, it is an unpardonable treachery to the nation to try to create "two Koreas" through this.

It was a deserved punishment to the puppets that they were met with a stern rebuff by the Soviet Union in their recent attempt to approach it.

To decisively reject the approach of the puppets seeking "two Koreas" is a natural and just act on the part of those countries which desire the reunification of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resort to all shameless manoeuvres to divide one Korea into two. But they will be isolated from and rejected more thoroughly by the people of the socialist countries and the world people.

Holbrook Meets S. Korean Dissidents

A fact-finding mission of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by Richard Holbrook, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, met on April 11 south Korean dissidents including former "president" Yun Bo Son and inquired into the actual conditions of human rights violation in south Korea.

Helen Miner, one of the mission member, visited on the same day Yun's home. Present at a meeting with Yun Bo Son were Chong Gum Song mother of national poet Kim Ji Ha and families of "defendants of the declaration for democracy and national salvation case." They complained that their husbands and families were given an inhumanitarian treatment in prison, and appealed for an international support movement for the south Korean dissidents.

At the meeting Miner said that "When I met 'president Pak,' he told that in south Korea democracy such as American's couldn't be realized because south Korea faces a showdown with north Korea. However, I couldn't understand his explanation."

Mrs. Wolff, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian Regional Affairs, met Li Hi Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, while Ryang Il Dong, chairman of the south Korean opposition Democratic Unification Party, met other members of the mission.

Recently, the U.S. concern over human rights violation in south Korea was clearly seen in a U.S. State Department report on human rights problem in south Korea. The U.S. State Department Mar. 28 said its concern over human rights violation in south Korea was more hightened by the south Korean "supreme court" decision to uphold the convictions of 18 prominent critics of the repressive Pak Jung Hi "regime."

Kim Dae Jung's Health Worsens

Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, cannot walk by himself due to the worsening health condition. The Japan headquaters of Korea Congress for Democracy and for Unification (Hammintong) said on April 11 at a press conference in Tokyo.

In its statement Hanmintong asked the Japanese government to send a doctor for him.

According to the south Korean dissidents' organization in Japan, Li Hi Ho, Kim's wife, April 7 and 10 complained in a phone call from Seoul of her husband's condition, saying that "Kim couldn't walk without the help of two guardsmen when his lawyer met him. Because of a heavy neuralgia, he seemed to have had sleepless days. Though he has overcome pains by a sheer willpower, he has grown all the weaker."

Kim has been imprisoned on charges of signers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation." On March 22 the south Korean "supreme court" sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

In the statement the south Korean dissidents' organization condemned the Pak Jung Hi gangsters, saying that "the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's severe treatment of Kim Dae Jung and the 5-year sentence is nothing but a political retaliation against him."

Moreover, the statement called for the public defence of human rights in south Korea, and urged the Japanese government to take a strong diplomatic measure for restoration of Kim's freedom.

Li Mun Yong, one of the "defendants of the March 1 manifesto case," was kept in a solitary cell, Li's wife said on April 9 in Seoul.

According to Li's wife, her husband was detained in a blockout cell too small to move in. She also claimed that her husband was prohibited from buying food in prison, a generally -accepted basic right of prisoners.

Glimpse of South Korea

*Hundreds of workers of the Hansang Electron Stock Company started a sit-in on March 24 to have their back wages paid, according to a report.

More than 60 workers of the company in Sindang-dong, Songdong district, occupied the company office from 6 p.m. that day and waged the sit-in demanding the immediate payment of the back wages.

The company management has not paid the workers their January and February wages amounting to over 10 million won on the pretext of financial difficulty. This enraged the workers to the collective struggle.

Over 400 workers of another factory of the company in Bangui-dong Kangnam district, Seoul, rose in struggle on the same day in demand of the payment of the back wages.

* A large number of children and young people are leaving their homes in search of a job in south Korea where the people's lives have been extremely deteriorated under the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to a report, more than 18,500 children and young people left their homes to roam about in search of a job in and around Taejon, South Chungchong Province, from 1971 to the end of last year.

Home-deserting children and young people are sharply increasing in number particularly in the rural villages. In the area under the control of the puppet west Taejon police station, which covers the suburban rural villages, the number of children and young people who left their homes in search of a job increased 2.3 times last year as against 1974.

The situation is much the same in other areas.

Last year more than 2,140 teenage girls left their homes in the Pusan area as the lives of their families were too difficult, the report said.

* It was reported from Seoul that the belligerent puppet clique of south Korea staged on April 4 a firing exercise in the northern waters off Sokcho Port, South Korean Kangwon Province, on the extension of the Military Demarcation Line.

As already reported, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been conducting a naval bombardment exercise in the South Sea off Koje-do Island since the beginning of the year and are carrying on a series of other war exercises in Yongil Bay in the East Sea and in the waters off Ochong-do Island in the West Sea.

The south Korean belligerent elements have incessantly conducted madcap war exercises on the ground and in the sea at a time when the entire Korean people unanimously hope to see the tension of military confrontation and the removal of the tension between the north and the south for a peaceful solution to the question of national reunification. It is all the more intolerable that they are going to stage the provocative war exercise in the waters on the extension of the Military Demarcation Line.

* Officials of the puppet agricultural association took bribes for the "special loan" issued to businessmen patronized by the puppet clique out of large sum of money they had squeezed from the peasants under the pretext of "raising agricultural fund," according to a report from Seoul.

The fund supplied by the puppets to the businessmen, which has so far been brought to light, amounts to 72,558 million won, for which they took stupendous bribes. Besides, they misappropriated a large sum of money by false book-keeping.

This shows that the puppet agricultural association is a tool of pillage and a hotbed of swindle for fattening the puppet clique and the comprador capitalists at the expense of the poor peasants.

This shameless act of the puppet clique has invited angry accusation from the south Korean peasants and public circles.

* The south Korean puppet clique recently decided to induce a "loan" of 467 million dollars from the Asian Development Bank, an organisation of foreign capitalists for overseas aggression, in the coming three years beginning this year, according to a report from Seoul.

Earlier, they decided to introduce a "loan" amounting to 67 million dollars from the U.S.-controlled World Bank and begged the British capitalists for increased capital investment.

This is part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's treacherous moves to hasten the militarization of economy by introducing 10,000 million dollars of foreign capital by 1981 under the spurious name of "economic development". They intend to use this foreign capital for the purpose of expanding military installations and augmenting the harbour capacity.

War Exercises Staged

The south Korean puppet clique, together with the U.S. troops at a base in the central sector of the front of south Korea, staged on April 7 a provocative "joint operational exercise" of the ground, naval and air forces in a simulated attack on the northern half of the DPRK according to a report from south Korea.

Pak Jung Hi the puppet showed himself up at the base to whip up a war fever.

According to another report from south Korea, the south Korean puppet clique also held a criminal war exercise in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, by mobilizing even motorized units between April 1 and 8.

During this war exercise dubbed "eagle exercise" the puppet clique drove armored cars and tanks, together with puppet army soldiers, into Kwangju City twice a day to "occupy" important establishments there.

This is another concrete example showing how hard the south Korean puppet clique are trying to create a war atmosphere among the south Korean people.

As already reported, the south Korean puppets are staging a naval shooting exercise southeast of Koje-do Island in the South Sea for four months this year. They also constituted a firing exercise in the East Sea near the Military Demarcation Line on April 4.

Today when the new national salvation proposal put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the DPRK held in Pyongyang is unanimously approved and supported by the entire Korean people and the broad segments of the world people, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in disregard of this, are holding war exercises in various parts of south Korea. This criminal act fully reveals the treacherous nature of the puppet clique dead set against the peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

Photo shows one scene of the "U.S.-south Korea joint operation exercise" (Oct., 1975)

Pak Encourages Prostitution as "State Policy"

Kisaeng Tourism Selling Off S. Korean Women's Chastity

Immorality and degeneration are prevalent today in south Korea where human dignity is totally trampled underfoot owing to the treacherous "kisaeng tourism" (prostitution tourism).

The south Korean authorities have long offered south Korean women as playthings to foreign visitors and trade them off like commodities to foreign countries. In recent years they are committing without hesitation the criminal act of lining their pocket by selling off the chastity of women under the name of "kisaeng tourism".

Pak Jung Hi said in his talk with a "special envoy" of Japan in October 1973 that "kisaeng tourism" is a "lucrative business for earning hard currency without capital, equipment or raw material" and a "promising popular business with an inexhaustible demand and source of supply," revealing his plan to "actively develop prostitution tourism as a state business."

Declaring "kisaeng tourism" an "enterprise under the direct control" of the puppet government, the Pak Jung Hi clique worked out even the "five-year plan for the development of tourism," invested a huge amount of fund in building many "nude villages," "kisaeng villages," "hotels of kisaeng tourism" and "amusement centres" in Seoul, Pusan, Kyongju, Inchon, Cheju-do Island and other places and set up even a "kisaeng school" and "tourist hotel school" to train professional kisaeng. They forcibly enrolled women in these schools to teach them the Japanese language and "art of attraction."

The south Korean authorities are now pursuing a "versatile policy" to further develop "kisaeng tourism."

The treacherous "kisaeng tourism" of the Pak Jung Hi junta attracts every year a large number of "lewd animals" of Japan and many other foreign countries into south Korea.

In their "kisaeng tourism" the south Korean puppet clique show an exceptional zeal in inviting more Japanese tourists.

Due to the south Korean authorities' criminal act of openly encouraging prostitution, more than 10,000 officially licensed professional prostitutes and hundreds of thousands of women are subjected to national humiliation and insult as playthings of foreign capitalists and marauders.

Japanese tourists, who visit south Korea mostly for "kisaeng", are increasing year by year.

Over 500 Japanese Visitors in March

Mun Gwan Shik, then general-secretary of the south Korean puppet cultural, educational ministry, said that he was impressed by quite a few young ladies of south Korea who worked night and day in Japan to increase foreign currency. He went so far as to say that this was a patriotic act to be admired by the Korean nation."

This shows how desperately the Pak Jung Hi junta is describing prostitution as a "patriotic act."

Over 800 Japanese businessmen and industrialists visited south Korea in two groups on March 14 and 22 in order to have a good time for 50,000 yen to 60,000 each. In March alone, the Pak Jung Hi junta earned a total of about 40 million yen to 50 million through the prostitution undertaking.

Increased Antipathy against Prostitution "Policy"

All the south Korean people know such vicious criminal acts committed by the Seoul "regime".

The south Korean people don't shut their eyes at the prostitution "policy" followed by the Pak Jung Hi junta.

A case in point is that a large number of students and people were indignant with the Japanese tourists who stayed in Seoul to enjoy kisaeng parties and thronged to their hotel, shouting "Get out, the Japanese tourists who seduced south Korean women".

In addition, in his petition for commutation of sentences on the defendants involved in the declaration for democracy and national salvation, former "president" Yun Bo Son resolutely denounced the Pak junta. Pak encourages south Korean women to trade on chastities to the Japanese tourists.

In spite of such strong public denunciation, the Pak Jung Hi junta is making every effort to attract foreign tourists. The south Korean authorities expect to get 330 million dollars this year by introducing one million foreign tourists to south Korea.

Overseas publicity campaigns have been expanded. Noted personages and pressmen have been invited to visit south Korea through branch offices abroad of the tourist agencies.

A total of 3,200 guest rooms will be added this year to 349 hotels including Milama Hotel and Haeundae Hotel. The figure will run into 15,200 rooms.

It goes without saying that these rooms will be established for kisaeng tourists.

In zealously encouraging "kisaeng tourism", the south Korean authorities intend to promote their personal interests and remain in power indefinitely by currying favour with foreign capitalists and getting more money in return for their offer of south Korean women.

Miserable Plight of S. Koreans

A south Korean radio, quoting the result of a "survey" conducted among over 760 rag-picking children in Taegu, reported that 50 per cent of them are orphans with no one to depend upon and the rest are those who left their homes because their families are too poor.

The radio said: "they wander about streets and residential quarters from five in the morning till late at night, rummaging through refuse heaps to pick rags. Their faces covered with dust, they barely drag along their feet, exhausted and hungry".

And they spend nights huddling up on empty stomachs under the eaves of houses or in deserted quiet places.

Worse still, puppet police and tricksters take away from these poor children a few pennies they earn.

Most of these children are suffering from undernourishment and not a small number of them are dying of diseases.

Today in south Korea there are more than three million children who are barely keeping body and soul together by picking rags, polishing shoes on the streets or begging from door to door.

A foreigner who visited south Korea said "Every corner of the streets is filled with teenage chewing-gum sellers and shoe-blacks. It was too piteous and miserable to see them who must be given schooling".

A large number of children and young people are leaving their homes in search of a job in south Korea where the people's lives have been extremely deteriorated under the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to a report, more than 18,500 children and young people left their homes to roam about in search of a job in and around Taejon, South Chungchong Province, from 1971 to the end of last year.

Home-deserting children and young people are sharply increasing in number particularly in the rural villages. In the area under the control of the puppet West Taejon police station, which covers the suburban rural villages, the number of children and young people who left their homes in search of a job increased 2.3 times last year as against 1974.

The situation is much the same in other areas.

Last year more than 2,140 teenage girls left their homes in the Pusan area as the lives of their families were too difficult, the report said.

Pak's "Human Traffic" Prompts Riots Of S. Korean Workers Abroad

Resistance to Exploitation, Discrimination

On March 13, 2,000 south Korean workers rose in a riot at a harbor construction site in Al Jubail, Saudi Arabia. The rict lasted for two full days.

They accounted for about half of the 4,000 workers employed by the Hyondae Construction Co; a comprador concern of south Korea.

Their work conditions were reported to be hazardous for the lowest wages.

The riot began when a south Korean truck driver was beaten up by a supervisor.

Such incidents were also reported in Ecuador in November 1975. Around 50-80 Korean workers rioted against the racial discriminatory treatment by a Japanese employer.

The discontent is believed explosive near the point within around 100,000 south Korean workers scattered over the Middle East and Latin America.

On returning from a Mideast trip even the director-general of the "Democratic Republic Party" went out of his way to report instances of severe exploitation of the south Korean workers by comprador interests such as Hyondae Construction Co. He said, "Entrepreneurs first brought the workers to the Middle East without any contract being signed with them on the working conditions and wages in the country and after arrival at sites of construction, forced them to accept the arbitrary terms. A hard fact is that workers are forced to work without understanding their overtime work, pay scale and work conditions." (The south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo" dated Apr. 1)

Hyondae Construction Co. belongs to the "Hyondae group," one of "*jaebols*" (financial clique) closely associated with the Pak junta.

The construction of the Jubail port is being undertaken by Hyondae Construction Co. "Good and cheap labor force" won Hyundae the bid for the port construction, beating European rivals.

In spite of their hard labour, their wages are very low compared with those of Americans, Europeans and Japanese.

Even their meager wages have been forcibly remitted to south Korea to increase Seoul's foreign currency holdings: South Korean companies overseas deduct 80%-90% from their salaries and sent them to south Korea.

In case workers delay their remittance home, such measures as withholding the renewal of the contract are taken.

South Korean workers brought to Ecuador were mobilized for the construction work of a petrochemical plan contracted by Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co Ltd...

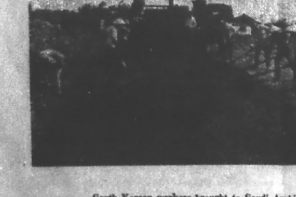
Chiyoda Company subcontracted with Shin Han Engineering Co. Ltd., a south Korean firm, to install the plumbing.

More than 300 Korean workers were hired by a subcontractor. Of them only a few were employees of Shin Han and most were said to have been temporarily employed as immigrant workers. While a Japanese worker was paid $6-8 per day as special overseas work allowance, a south Korean only received $1.5-2—one fourth of that of the Japanese.

As a rule, the south Korean laborers abroad are not allowed to receive their regular pay at the places of their work, all of their salaries are deposited in Korea. Since they can not live on the small daily wages, most of them have to work until 9 pm to receive an overtime pay.

By 1974 over 7,000 south Korean miners were brought to West Germany. They were forced to work in underground pits, without any proper safety installation.

Nurses taken to alien land must work 16-18 hours a day.



South Korean workers brought to Saudi Arabia

"Human Traffic" To 58 Countries

"The human traffic" began when the Pak junta seized "power."

The junta regards the "human traffic" as an important method for gaining foreign currency and "solving" unemployment problems. They also use "human traffic" to deport those who are critical of the junta.

In December, 1961, they first sent "a mission" to Latin America to "negotiate the emigration of south Koreans."

"The overseas emigration agency" was created and "overseas emigration law" fabricated. A large number of south Korean people have emigrated under the "5-year-plan for emigration" and "5-year-plan for manpower export."

"Overseas emigration consultation office" was set up and the "emigration promoting committee" cooked up in October 1975.

Meanwhile, the junta frantically engaged in the "development of the man-power markets." As a result, 48,271 south Koreans were sold off overseas last year.

The junta was reported to have earned 529,000 million last year alone by selling off 52,228 young workers under "man-power export."

Thus, 260,000 people as "emigrants" and 157,000 under "man-power export" were sold off to around 58 countries as of the end of 1976.

In addition, for 10 years over 31,000 south Korean orphans and even children whose parents are alive have been sold off to foreign states under the name of "adoptive children," which earned the junta $72,900,000.

Suffering from the oil crisis and the termination of special procurements due to the Vietnam War, the junta is actively promoting the export of Korean workers as a means of acquiring foreign currency.

Recently, the Japanese monopolies, in order to solve labor shortage, founded the labor force-procurement office in south Korea in collusion with the junta.

According to a report revealed by "Taibei Dengyo Kaisha Ltd.," a Japanese firm, in August, 1976, the Japanese planned to increase capital goods export 3 times compared with the figure of last year by sending south Korean workers, "cheap labor force," to the Middle East.

So, foreign firms hire 26,000 of the 41,000 overseas south Korean workers as of August, 1976.

This year, too, the south Korean going abroad to work number 42,000, of whom more than 25,000 are sent to the Middle East.

In the next five years, south Korea plans to send overseas a total of 225,000 workers and mainly to the Middle East region.

"KCIA's" Influence-Peddling to Cultural, Academic Circles in England

British scholar Jon Halliday exposed the "KCIA's" influence-peddling to the cultural and academic circles in England. Following is excerpt from his article...

According to Professor Jai Hyon Lee, formerly Cultural Attache to the South Korean Embassy in Washington, the KCIA in 1973 devised a plan "to organize indirectly, or to finance covertly, scholastic meetings, seminars and symposiums of Korean and American professors to rationalize President Park's dictatorship or, at least, to curb their criticism." (quoted by Richard Halloran, New York Times, December 16, 1976)

From March 28 to April 1, 1977 a Conference on Korean Studies is to be held at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, and a European Association for Korean Studies is to be established. Is there any reason to believe this could be part of a KCIA strategy toward Europe?

Organizer and convener of the Conference is Dr W.E. Skillend, Reader in Korean at London University. The idea of the Conference and the Association developed, according to Dr Skillend, when "A dozen people engaged in teaching and research with reference to Korea at various universities in Europe met together in Seoul on 1st July 1975." A recent study by the American-based Korean scholar, Sugwon Kang, reveals that in fact a meeting described as the "second general assembly" of the "International Association of the Organizations for Korean Studies" was held in Seoul between July 1 and 8. Kang comments: "Under the leadership of one Tokyo-based Korean scholar serving as Secretary-General', this international congress now speaks for 'regional divisions' covering 'Europe', 'America', 'Asia', and the 'Pacific', each with a representative'. Although the term representation is nowhere sharply defined, it seems likely that these representatives were appointed by some hidden power rather than elected by their constituencies. For those Korean specialists in this country to whom I have spoken about this could not recall ever participating in the selection of the gentleman who is listed as the representative of the 'American Division'". (Sugwon Kang, "Problem Park and His Learned Friends: Some observations on Contemporary Korean Statecraft", Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, October-December, 1975, vol. 7, no 4, p 30) The fact that this "international" body predates the establishment of any regional chapters raises some doubt as to how spontaneous was the decision of the European scholars meeting in Seoul that summer from which the London conference stems.

Fares and expenses for participants in the London conference are being paid, a somewhat unusual phenomenon in academic conferences.

Dr Skillend has indicated that a sum of just over 2,900 pounds has been made available to the conference organizers by Dr Choe Suh Myun, "Director of the Korean Studies Institute in Tokyo, but given in his capacity as Secretary-General of the International Association of Organizations for Korean Studies." Another 1,100 pounds has been promised to the European Association by the Ministry of Education in Seoul.

This Dr Choe is a curious figure. He was arrested in December 1947 and sentenced to life imprisonment for involvement in the assassination of Chang Tok Su, the head of the Korean Democratic Party. His sentence was reduced to 20 years by the American administrator, General Hodge, and he escaped and fled to Japan during the confusion of the early months of the Korean War in 1950. Japanese sources speculate that he has been attached since then to either the American or Korean CIA, possibly both. He has concentrated in recent years on developing support and neutralizing opposition in Japan to the Park regime, a task made easier by the aura of academic respectability he won when he succeeded in persuading a well-known Japanese Korean scholar to undertake the editing of an academic journal on Korean studies called "Han" (according to an article by Nomura Keiichiro entitled "The friends of the Park regime in Japan" in the authoritative Japanese intellectual monthly, Sekai, January, 1977, p 183)

Dr Skillend praises in particular the "mature, enlightened view" taken by "scholars and Ministry of Education officials in south Korea" on the subject of the European Association and its planned conference.

As recent publicity to the Park regime's international activities in bribery and kidnapping have won it extremely bad publicity, the sponsorship of a harmless academic conference on premodern Korea might be one relatively cheap way to have its liberal image slightly refurbished.

There would be even more to be said for the idea from a Seoul point of view, if European scholars were to be favourably impressed by the "mature, enlightened view" that they were taking perhaps, being human, also by the prospect of future paid trips to Seoul, and if there were some way of ensuring that potential opposition to the Seoul regime could be excluded from the Association.

Even before the delegates to the conference arrived in London, and while the constitution of the proposed association remained to be settled, one British scholar has been summarily notified that he was to be excluded from the association.

Dr Gavan McCormack, Lecturer in Asian History at Leeds University, is also General Secretary of the Korea Committee of Great Britain, a London-based organization. This Committee, obviously not disposed to any dealing with the Park regime, liaises both with the South Korean democratic opposition movement in Japan and the United States and with the North Korean government in Pyongyang, to whom its attitude is one of strict independence and critical sympathy.

This would be quite unnecessary detail, were it not for the fact that, just one week before the London Conference on Korea was to open, wrote to Dr McCormack to notify him that he was to be excluded from the proposed Association. His letter included the following passages:

Furthermore, all I have seen written by you about Korea has been politically motivated rubbish. This is the very thing that those who have delegated me to organize this conference for them have asked me to avoid, and since this School has taken over the organizing of the conference, I fell that this adds to my responsibility to ensure that it is purely academic.

I do not admit your claim to be a scholar in Korean studies with an entitlement to a voice in the formation of the Association for Korean Studies in Europe.

He also accused McCormack of engaging in "stupid political crossfire", which he contrasted sharply with the "mature, enlightened view" of Korean matters taken by officials in Seoul.

This extraordinary attack on McCormack was prompted by a letter McCormack had written requesting a copy of the Conference agenda, asking whether Korea scholars who were not specialists on the Yi dynasty (the subject of the conference), would be entitled to attend the meeting at which the establishment of the Association for Korean Studies was to be discussed, and enquiring about the funding for the conference.

From a previous exchange between them, Dr Skillend had requested McCormack's assurance that he would undertake "not to run any political campaign relating to Korea" through the proposed Association, to which McCormack replied: "there remains a lot to be explained about the proposed Association, and that it remains for those who attend to discuss the issues and to determine what, if any, kind of Association of Korean Studies should be set up in Europe."

While the proposed Association professes strict independence and political neutrality, there are, therefore, some very peculiar features to it. Presumably, the Conference will meet as planned from March 28 to April 1; the expenses will be met as described above; Dr McCormack, excluded in advance as a "non-scholar", will be absent; and an Association will be formed. This paper has been written primarily so that those attending the Conference may be aware of some of the circumstances that have surrounded it.

A final point, which, in the peculiar circumstances of Korea, can not be considered entirely irrelevant to the question of neutrality and independence. The Conference convenor, Dr Skillend, is a member of the editorial board and regular contributor to the Bulletin of the Anglo-Korean Society, one of whose honorary presidents is H.E. The (South) Korean Ambassador; Dr Skillend, Professors Andre Fabre of Paris and Frits Vos of Leiden, and Richara Rutt, Bishop of St Germans in Cornwall, who are all either chairing or delivering papers at the conference. The conference, or both, are contributing editors to the Seoul publication, Korea Journal, and Professor Li Ogg of Paris, one of the organizing committee, is a member of the editorial board of the East Asia Review, a highly political journal published by the Institute for East Asian Studies in Seoul. Such connections were perhaps not unusual in a group of academics. They may have no bearing on the spirit of impartiality and neutrality with which the soon-to-be-formed Association will be approached. What seems odd, though, is that all these associations should be thought beyond question, while McCormack, who is not on the board of anything and whose main work on Korea is still unpublished, should be thought so dangerous as to be excluded in advance.

Reunification Forum (11)

Another Plot to Succour Pak Jung Hi

(Continued from the previous issue)

Why US Intends to Get Out of S. Korea

Some south Korean Christian newspapers alledged that the U.S. troops must remain in south Korea. Their theme is that if the U.S. troops are pulled out of south Korea, it will endanger the Korean people.

The U.S. Administration made public that it gave a total of 40.4 billion dollars in aid to south Korea during the period from 1950 to 1976. The U.S. national defense coordinator disclosed last year that the U.S. offered funds, engineers and weapons to south Korea in order to protect the U.S.'s national interests. In short, the U.S. extends various kinds of aid to south Korea not to defend south Korea but to promote its own national interests, while stationing its troops there.

The United States now is in a tight corner, so that it must phase out its troops from south Korea before a big damage will be inflicted on its national interests. U.S. President Carter said that he is unhappy with the Pak Jung Hi "regime" suppressing the human rights. However, this doesn't show that the U.S. has decided to pull its troops out of south Korea due to the harsh suppression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The Americans have drawn from their debacle in the Vietnam War a bitter lesson that they were unable to maintain their grip on Vietnam even by force against the will of the Vietnamese people. They are keenly aware that their diplomatic policy ended in a miserable failure, simply because it defied the will of the Vietnamese people who called for their national self-determination. The U.S cannot afford to continue to give to south Korea aid annually amounting to 300 million dollars to 700 million. The U.S. is not in a position to defend south Korea, with its stagnant economy and a serious shortage of funds. The U.S. finds it not wise to station its troops in south Korea for more than 30 years, in view of increasing anti-U.S. feelings of the south Korean people.

Reunification—Nation's Supreme Goal

What the Seoul "regime" termed its policy for national reunification is set forth in the "special statement" released by Pak Jung Hi on June 23, 1973. The June 23 "special statement" is apparently designed to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the country's division.

Yun Bo Son, former south Korea "president," involved in the publication of the March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation, had this to say in his statement of reasons for the final appeal: The Pak regime has used the question of reunification, the supreme task of our nation, only as a means of maintaining its existence, and totally prevented our masses of the people from participating in the settlement of this important problem. They have sought permanent division, not reunification, and a war atmosphere, not peace, and thereby maintained their dictatorship.

The Korean nation is one. The southern half below the Military Demarcation Line is merely a part of the home country of the Korean people. Korea is the peninsula from the Tuman-gang River in the north to the Rakdong-gang River in the south. The people in the northern half are of the same blood, not enemies.

Pak Jung Hi drums up the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north" with a view to harshly suppressing the south Korean people. He holds that he places above freedom and democracy. The south Korean people categorically oppose the continuation of the Pak Jung Hi "regime". They are launching a sacred struggle against the Pak dictatorship and for the restoration of democracy. However, it is strange that the above-said Christians ask the U.S. to keep its troops in south Korea as the Pak Jung Hi do, because they call for the restoration of democracy. What do they mean by the Korean people when they argue the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea will joopardise the lives of the south Korean people? Do they mean the Korean people do not include the people in the northern half? Why do the Christians propagandise the "danger of the Korean people" in the same way the Pak Jung Hi splintists do? After all, the south Korean Christians must not be deceived by the Pak Jung Hi junta which are plotting to prevent the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. (To be continued)

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